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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 61

NUMBER 12

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 18, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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L A T E   N E W S

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June 1950 hog numbers for Canada, according to a Canadian official announcement, were estimated at 5,247,000 head compared with 5,163,000 in June 1949, an increase of almost 2 percent. The 1950 spring pig crop remained the same as 1949. Sows to farrow this fall were reported at 511,500 head as against 509,000 last fall, of less than 1 percent. This is the second year that sow numbers have shown an increase.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers on farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN MEAT IN 1949 INCREASED

International trade in meat in 1949, excluding Asia and other unimportant meat producing countries, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, increased about 5 percent to reach 4 billion pounds, compared with 3.8 billion pounds a year earlier. Although the quantity of meat entering trade channels increased significantly, it still is more than 12 percent below the 1934-38 average. The upward trend in the movement of meat reflects the increased production throughout the world <sup>1/</sup> and particularly the strong demand for meat in countries of relatively high employment. About 6 percent of the meat produced in the world enters international trade.

Meat exports during the year increased particularly in Europe, Oceania, Africa and the Soviet Union, reflecting the larger production in those areas. Notwithstanding the appreciable increase in European exports, principally Danish exports, the 1949 volume was only about one-half of the prewar level. Exports from Oceania (New Zealand and Australia), continued high, being approximately 22 percent above the 1934-38 level. South American exports, on the other hand, continued to decline for the third consecutive year and in 1949 were about 22 percent below prewar. North American exports also continued the downward trend for the third year in succession but still exceeded prewar by 35 percent.

Meat supplies entering into international trade channels in 1949 were produced largely in South America, Oceania, and such European countries as Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Poland. Almost 90 percent of the total exports came from those 3 areas. From the standpoint of individual countries, Argentina supplied about 30 percent of all meat exported, New Zealand more than 19 percent, Australia 14 percent, Denmark almost 8 percent and Uruguay around 6 percent. Nearly 80 percent of all the meat exported originated in these 5 countries.

Imports into the United Kingdom, the largest importer of meat, reached 73 percent of the total imports in 1949. This is a somewhat larger percentage than last year, but these imports are about 840 million pounds less than the 1934-38 average. Although the United Kingdom's domestic production of meat increased about 18 percent in 1949, the deficiency in home output in terms of prewar average amounts to around 820 million pounds. In other words, the meat supply available to the United Kingdom in 1949 was around 1.6 billion pounds less than the average quantity of supplies available in the 1934-38 period. The supply situation was further complicated by the increase in population of nearly 3 million, or 6 percent, which meant that the British per capita meat consumption was 94 pounds in 1949, compared with 124 pounds in prewar, a decrease of 24 percent.

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<sup>1/</sup> World meat production for 1949 was summarized in Foreign Crops and Markets, May 15, 1950.

MEAT 1/: International trade, average 1934-38, annual 1946-49

Continent and country	Average 1934-38		1946		1947		1948 2/		1949 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>										
Canada 3/	193,436	24,568	633,299	733	417,907	6,640	411,453	2,794	198,399	25,791
Mexico.....	23	1,130	6,246	1,683	15,358	813	92,527	438	126,832	335
United States 3/ 4/	114,600	262,000	1,129,300	20,900	283,200	64,500	66,200	349,700	95,000	241,700
Cuba.....	82	7,302	15	10,501	6	35,330	1	27,803	14	19,100
Total.....	308,100	295,000	1,768,900	33,800	716,500	107,300	570,200	380,700	420,300	286,900
<b>EUROPE</b>										
Austria.....	760	13,097	5/	6/ 83,800	2,550:6/	38,300	1,184:6/	29,200	1:6/	16,100
Belgium.....	54,501	6,790	20,195	348,032	3,918	225,486	22,560	201,297	24,697	129,171
Bulgaria 1/	4,715	-	13	-	5/	5/	5/	3,000	5/	6/ 1,100
Czechoslovakia 1/	637	5,275	5/	6/ 130,700	19:6/	42,550	2	55,900:8/	4,500:6/	59,000
Denmark 3/ 9/	573,200	900	278,971	96	314,565	73	154,957	49	314,512	2,207
Eire.....	70,881	40	73,843	-	34,005	-	27,215	-	51,423	-
Finland.....	6,435	1,257	-	8,631	17	4,607	-	14,021	12,082	87
France.....	4,698	51,958	664	309,557	4,866	144,015	7,576	53,135	25,100	16,500
Germany 1/	4,148	156,081	-	6/ 44,100	-	6/ 31,100	-	6/ 161,000	2,000	176,800
Greece.....	-	2,689	-	6/ 68,700	-	6/ 18,750	-	6/ 40,300	-	6/ 38,100
Hungary.....	18,203	-	5/	6/ 3,900	3,000	-	3,800:6/	250:8/	2,500	5/
Iceland.....	6,248	8	2,294	8	2,589	5/	1,200	4	28	1
Italy.....	11,597	73,542	29:6/	117,900	498	57,767	5,163	43,606	13,232	65,166
Netherlands.....	85,571	21,974	-	87,292	2,156	21,012	18,514	74,244	41,061	85,484
Norway.....	2,244	4,378	199	13,975	437	2,029	469	3,129	161	9,595
Poland 1/	113,490	62	5/	6/ 149,400	5/	92,650	25,000:6/	2,300:8/	45,000:6/	12,700
Portugal 10/	936	525	280	3,389	259	25,163	4,184	6,274	2,395	1,327
Rumania 1/	6,179	-	5/	5/	5/	300	-	2,200:8/	4,500	5/
Spain 11/	2,666	4,733	168	4,308	130	39,068	211	68,694	5/	6/ 17,000
Sweden 3/	31,097	14,914	440	23,745	221	25,789	6	17,859	528	27,516
Switzerland.....	1,350	8,515	48	15,753	74	35,834	2,159	36,345	3,177	14,917
United Kingdom 12/	28,008	3,455,910	2,376	3,551,715	2,040	3,500,381	1,764:2,513,660	1,644:2,614,217	1,644:2,614,217	1,644:2,614,217
Yugoslavia.....	18,901	-	-	6/ 83,300	8,500:6/	15,800	14,000:6/	3,000:8/	1,000	5/
Total.....	1,046,500	3,822,600	379,500	5,048,300	379,800	4,320,800	289,900	3,329,500	549,500	3,278,000
U.S.S.R. 1/	8,295	6,213	-	6/ 231,700	5/	6/ 24,700	5/	6/ 3,000:8/	55,000:6/	9,000



# SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina.....	1,460,045:	-	1,484,229:	-	1,757,450:	-	1,230,700:	-	1,200,100:	-
Brazil.....	213,538:	2,563:	218,421:	6,430:	121,412:	354:	169,027:	5/	95,300:	5/
Chile.....	20,977:	70:	23,687:	445:	16,998:	130:	13,835:	64:	2,460:	66
Paraguay.....	16,483:	-	78,952:	16:	31,232:	-	40,000:	-	30,600:	-
Uruguay.....	323,623:	44:	288,860:	-	149,833:	-	196,760:	-	248,229:	-
Total.....	2,034,700:	2,700:	2,094,100:	6,900:	2,076,900:	500:	1,650,300:	100:	1,576,700:	100

# AFRICA

Madagascar.....	30,410:	434:	24,200:	16:	41,892:	107:	49,774:	157:	48,215:	50
Southern Rhodesia.....	18,601:	186:	17,259:	600:	16,122:	619:	6,582:	1,144:	6,564:	5/
Union of South Africa.....	13,542:	19,643:	3,812:	25,996:	3,000:	6/	20,800:	4,819:	6/	17,100:
Total.....	62,500:	20,300:	45,300:	26,600:	61,000:	21,500:	61,200:	18,400:	70,900:	25,000

# OCEANIA

Australia.....	495,742:	7:	513,278:	-	536,595:	-	456,162:	-	560,473:	-
New Zealand.....	594,138:	-	794,033:	-	805,585:	-	778,524:	-	766,834:	-
Total.....	1,089,900:	-	1,307,300:	-	1,342,200:	-	1,234,700:	-	1,327,300:	-

World total.....4,550,000:4,146,800:5,595,100:5,347,300:4,576,400:4,474,800:3,806,300:3,731,700:3,999,700:3,599,000

1/ All meats converted to a carcass weight equivalent--includes beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb, goat and horse meat; excludes live animals, edible offal, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Averages for years 1935-39. 4/ Excludes exports of horse meat, which averaged 2 million pounds in 1935-39, 4 million in 1946, 124 million in 1947, 114 million in 1948 and 33 million in 1949. 5/ Not available. 6/ Based on exports from supplying countries reporting exports by destination. 7/ Present territory for postwar years. 8/ Based on imports into receiving countries reporting imports by origin. 9/ Includes carcass weight equivalent of live cattle exported. 10/ Averages for years 1934-37. 11/ Averages for years 1931-35. 12/ Includes edible offal.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, and other available information. In postwar years some international trade, particularly imports, may have been excluded, because of lack of information upon which to base estimates.

World meat trade pattern in 1949 differed somewhat from that of prewar in several respects. The most noticeable change was the relatively low volume of European exports, due largely to livestock numbers and meat production being below the prewar level. Such countries as Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden, which were net exporters of meat in the prewar period, continued to be net importers in 1949. France, on the other hand, has become a net exporter of meat and, during the past year or two, Mexico has become more significant as an exporter especially since live cattle cannot be exported to the United States because of the present foot-and-mouth disease quarantine. In New Zealand and Australia postwar exports have been maintained at a high level and these countries continued to be important suppliers of meat. --By Elmer A. Reese, based in part upon reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers in countries referred to.

### 1950 WORLD EGG PRODUCTION

The production of eggs during 1950 by major producing countries 1/ is indicated at approximately 5 percent above last year according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The indicated 1950 level of production will exceed the average prewar output of these same countries by about one-third largely due to the 66 percent increase in the United States which accounts for approximately one-half of all the reported egg output. The egg production for all reporting countries excluding the United States is almost 10 percent above their comparable prewar average. There is some indication that smaller world-wide gains in egg production will be made in the next few years since the United States output is at a record level and most of the European countries have substantially recovered from their World War II deficits.

The 1950 increases have been the result of both higher chicken numbers in almost every country during 1950 owing to the large hatch in 1949 and the better rate-of-lay in a number of countries over last year due to improved quality of birds and better feeding.

Profits to egg producers have been smaller in 1950 as in most instances feed and labor costs have remained steady or increased while at the same time prices paid for eggs have declined in almost every country. The higher feed prices are of particular hindrance to feed importing countries, in many of which effort is made to keep the size of flocks in direct proportion to the amount of feed that can be home grown by the poultry keepers. This policy has succeeded in

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1/ This report includes countries for which information is obtainable as indicated by the accompanying table.



EGGS: Number produced <sup>1/</sup> in specified countries,  
average 1934-38, annual 1946-1949

Country	Average 1934-38	1947	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
Canada.....	2,638:	4,484:	4,274:	3,774:	3,900
Panama.....	- :	52:	- :	54:	55
United States.....	35,498:	55,252:	55,158:	56,382:	59,000
Cuba.....	320:	288:	276:	318:	325
Dominican Republic.....	- :	60:	- :	- :	-
<b>EUROPE</b>					
Albania.....	143:	- :	- :	- :	-
Austria.....	663:	285:	350:	400:	450
Belgium.....	1,693:	1,250:	1,300:	1,500:	1,600
Bulgaria.....	682:	- :	- :	- :	-
Czechoslovakia <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,958:	903:	1,110:	1,380:	1,560
Denmark.....	1,979:	992:	1,392:	1,870:	2,112
Finland.....	317:	117:	176:	266:	300
France.....	6,200:	6,300:	6,100:	6,800:	7,200
Germany (Tri-zone).....	3,700:	1,976:	2,250:	2,800:	3,600
Greece.....	550:	376:	384:	390:	410
Hungary.....	1,050:	650:	750:	- :	-
Ireland.....	1,086:	733:	844:	1,014:	1,080
Italy.....	5,600:	4,300:	4,450:	4,550:	4,650
Luxembourg.....	40:	30:	35:	40:	40
Netherlands.....	1,978:	1,052:	1,159:	1,480:	1,800
Norway.....	369:	198:	276:	375:	410
Poland and Danzig.....	3,500:	- :	- :	- :	-
Portugal.....	250:	- :	- :	- :	-
Rumania.....	1,500:	- :	- :	- :	-
Spain.....	1,700:	1,992:	1,800:	1,860:	1,900
Sweden.....	900:	1,217:	1,335:	1,555:	1,656
Switzerland.....	423:	442:	520:	559:	530
United Kingdom - Farm <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,871:	2,600:	3,000:	3,500:	4,300
Total <sup>3/</sup> .....	5,098:	4,000:	4,300:	5,000:	5,750
Yugoslavia.....	1,000:	- :	- :	- :	-
<b>ASIA</b>					
Lebanon.....	- :	60:	48:	42:	-
Palestine.....	108:	- :	- :	- :	-
Syria.....	92:	90:	110:	120:	-
Turkey.....	1,003:	- :	895:	950:	1,000
Japan.....	3,553:	- :	- :	- :	-
India.....	- :	- :	- :	1,085:	-
Pakistan.....	- :	- :	334:	- :	-
Philippine Islands.....	645:	- :	605:	645:	675
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
Argentina.....	1,127:	- :	- :	- :	-
Brazil.....	- :	- :	2,160:	- :	-
Chile.....	- :	460:	370:	- :	-
Paraguay.....	- :	100:	- :	- :	-
Uruguay.....	289:	326:	330:	300:	-
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Egypt.....	751:	- :	- :	- :	-
French Morocco.....	1,000:	- :	- :	- :	-
Union of South Africa.....	- :	372:	- :	1,200:	1,160
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
Australia <sup>5/</sup> .....	708:	1,470:	1,431:	1,443:	1,392
New Zealand.....	403:	- :	- :	450:	460

<sup>1/</sup> Relates to farm production in Canada and the United States, but data for many countries not explicit on this point. <sup>2/</sup> Postwar numbers possibly under reported. <sup>3/</sup> Year ending May of year indicated. <sup>4/</sup> 3-year average. <sup>5/</sup> Commercial production for year ending in June of year reported.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information. Data relate to prewar boundaries unless otherwise noted.

utilizing more indigenous feed but also has limited specialized enterprises and given rise to increased seasonality in the supply of eggs. Practically all ceiling price controls and rationing have been replaced by price support programs for producers, and in efforts to provide both export and domestic markets. This situation has resulted in a smaller hatch during 1950 in several countries, but may not necessarily mean fewer eggs as an increase in the rate-of-lay could easily offset the smaller number of hens.

The United States output of eggs is expected to increase by 4 1/2 percent in 1950 above 1949, while Canadian production is estimated at slightly over 3 percent above last year. Practically all Western European countries made much larger gains. Particularly large advances in egg production are indicated in the Netherlands, the United States, British and French zones of Germany, Finland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Austria. The export of eggs is increasing as major suppliers such as the Netherlands, Denmark, Hungary, Turkey, Poland, Australia, Sweden, Ireland, China, and Belgium make large shipments and minor exportations are made by France, Norway, and others not normally considered net exporters of eggs. Several Balkan countries are now experiencing their first good year, and there is no reporting country where egg production is still depressed as a result of World War II.

A smaller output of eggs is expected in both Switzerland and Australia for 1950 as compared to 1949 due to the pessimistic outlook for producers in these two countries.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers in the countries referred to.

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## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

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### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

#### AUSTRALIAN CATTLE AND SHEEP NUMBERS UP, HOGS DOWN

The Australian livestock census of March 31, 1950, according to preliminary returns, indicated increases in the number of cattle and sheep and a decrease in hog numbers, compared with a year earlier. Dairy cattle numbers increased by 4,000 head and beef cattle 469,000 head, bringing the total number of cattle to 3 percent above the previous year. Beef cattle numbers showed the largest gain in the principal cattle states of Queensland and New South Wales. Minor increases occurred in South Australia and Tasmania. Some insignificant decreases were reported in Victoria and the Northern Territory.



Sheep numbers also increased 3 percent from March 31, 1949 to March 31, 1950. Approximately two-thirds of the increase occurred in the state of New South Wales, which has about 47 percent of the sheep in Australia. However, the greatest percentage increase, about 6 percent, was reported in Queensland, which is the third most important sheep state. Increases occurred in practically all states except in Victoria, where an insignificant decline took place, and in the Northern Territory, where numbers were unchanged.

Hog numbers were 7 percent below the previous year and decreases occurred in all states.

AUSTRALIA: Livestock numbers on March 31, 1950,  
with comparisons

Classification	1938 <u>1/</u>	1947	1948	1949	1950 <u>2/</u>
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle					
Dairy.....	3/ 3,369	4,592	4,746	4,863	4,867
Beef.....	4/ 9,709	8,835	9,039	9,261	9,730
Total.....	13,078	13,427	13,785	14,124	14,597
Hogs.....	1,100	1,273	1,255	1,196	1,117
Sheep.....	113,373	95,723	102,559	108,735	111,941
Horses.....	1,747	1,195	1,165	1,114	<u>5/</u>

1/ January 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Milk cows and heifers. 4/ Other cattle.  
5/ Not available. Compiled from Official Sources.

DANISH ANNUAL HOG  
CENSUS OF JULY 15, 1950

Danish hog numbers on July 15, 1950, showed an increase of 19 percent over the preceding year and were about 1 percent above 1939. Hog numbers on July 15, 1950, totaled 3,208,000 head, more than doubling those of 1948 and the largest since 1940. Numbers in all categories, except pigs under 77 pounds, were larger in 1950 than those of 1939.

Bred sow numbers gained 27,000 head over the previous year, an increase of 11 percent above 1949 and 7 percent above the 1939 level. The total number of sows was 11 percent above July 1949 and 3 percent above prewar. Suckling pigs were 22 percent and pigs and slaughter hogs 20 percent above the preceding year. Both classes were somewhat larger than July 1939 numbers.

The good harvests of 1948 and 1949, coupled with relatively favorable prices to producers, have enabled the hog industry to make a very rapid recovery. Present indications are that the fall pig crop is likely to be larger than that of last fall.

(see accompanying table on next page)



DENMARK: Number of hogs on July 15, 1950,  
with comparisons 1/

Classification	1939	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Suckling pigs.....	856	442	395	702	858
Pigs and slaughter hogs					
Under 77 pounds.....	789	454	282	596	661
77 to 132 pounds....	651	426	295	565	683
132 pounds and over..	479	293	269	453	592
Sows					
Bred.....	249	127	134	240	267
Total.....	390	206	199	362	401
Boars.....	18	9	8	12	13
Total hogs.....	3,183	1,830	1,448	2,690	3,208

1/ Number in rural communities and towns.

Compiled from official sources.

DANISH MEAT PRODUCTION  
AND EXPORTS INCREASE

Meat production in Denmark increased during the first 6 months of 1950, compared with the same period last year. Beef and veal production was 38 percent and pork production 48 percent higher than in the comparable period in 1949. The substantial step-up in output reflects the rapid increase in livestock numbers, due to more abundant supplies of feed and relatively favorable prices for livestock.

DENMARK: Meat production during January-June 1950,  
and prospective 1950, with comparisons

Item	January-June		1949	Prospective 1950
	1949	1950		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Beef and veal...	126	174	284	310
Pork (incl. edible offal).	264	391	586	725
Mutton and lamb.	1.8	1.5	4	2
Total.....	392	567	874	1,037

Compiled from official sources.

Danish exports of bacon and pork in the first 6 months of 1950 reached 185,600,000 pounds, compared with 74,700,000 pounds in the same period of 1949, representing an increase of 148 percent. Edible offal exports also increased 40 percent. The number of cattle slaughtered for export reached 33,500 head, compared with 31,000 in January-June 1949, while live cattle exports totaled 86,900 head, compared with 26,500 head during the similar period in 1949.

Favorable prices for meat and livestock, together with more abundant feed, have encouraged farmers to expand livestock numbers and generally to increase production for export.

#### FATS AND OILS

#### ARGENTINA TO EXPAND SALE OF FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS TO WESTERN GERMANY IN 1950-51

A sizeable exportation of Argentine fats, oils, and oilseeds in the 12-month period beginning August 15, 1950 is provided for in the commercial Convention between Argentina and the Federal Republic of Germany signed July 31, 1950 at Frankfurt. Of the goods tentatively listed for exchange-- of which the value in the case of each of the 2 countries is equivalent to \$123.9 million--the Convention calls for the exportation of fats, oils, and oilseeds from Argentina to the extent of \$13.8 million, or 11 percent of the total value of its exports to Western Germany. There is no provision for the export of Argentine lard in the new Convention although there was in the 1949 previous Agreement.

Fats, oils, and oilseeds exports will consist largely of flaxseed and linseed oil. Of the flaxseed and linseed oil exports to total about 12.5 million dollars in value--it was only \$2.0 million in the 1949 Agreement--there is the proviso that 30 percent shall be flaxseed, the balance linseed oil. The values of other fat-and-oil items are (in thousands of dollars): tung oil - 700; unspecified fats for industrial use - 500; and neat's foot oil - 50.

It is evident from the terms of the Commercial and the Payments Conventions, according to T.R. Martin, American Embassy, Buenos Aires, that both parties are desirous of expanding their export trade. The most significant aspect of the new Argentine list is the sharp expansion from the 1949 Agreement in the total value of goods to be exported-- equivalent to \$123.9 million in 1950-51 compared with \$25.0 million in 1949-50. Furthermore, although the Payments Convention provides for all payments to be in dollars, with a dollar account being established for accounting purposes in the Argentine Central Bank as was provided in the 1949 Agreement, it contains 2 clauses apparently designed to obviate the need for payment of dollars in either direction. The Convention provides for a swing credit of \$31 million and, in addition, that whenever one country is the debtor of the other in an amount exceeding 80 percent of this credit (about \$24.8 million) the 2 countries will consult for the purpose of adopting measures to reduce the existing debt.



The Commercial Convention between Argentina and Western Germany will be renewed automatically for a second year unless steps are taken by either party to abrogate it 3 months prior to the end of the first annual period. A Mixed Commission, which has become characteristic of Argentine trade agreements, is created to observe and facilitate trade between the 2 countries. The Commission will revise annually the lists of goods to be exchanged.

#### BRAZILIAN OILSEED PRODUCTION SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW LAST YEAR 1/

Brazilian production of vegetable oilseeds in 1950 is substantially lower than in 1949, Robert B. Elwood, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, reports. Reduction in edible oilseed output is the result of unfavorable weather in Sao Paulo, the main producing center for cottonseed and peanuts. Unofficial estimates tentatively place the total peanut crop at 110,000 short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the official figure of 153,790 tons in 1949.

#### BRAZIL: Production of specified oilseeds, 1950 with comparisons

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Cottonseed.....	987,440	2/ 573,200	2/ 727,520	650,360
Castor beans.....	148,000	3/ 254,790	3/ 219,090	143,300
Babassu kernels.....	46,250	1/ 77,160	2/ 69,450	82,670
Peanuts.....	4/ 14,760	3/ 153,180	3/ 153,790	110,230
Oiticica seed.....	5/ 23,900	2/ 71,650	2/ 9,920	39,680
Flaxseed <u>1/</u> .....	-	22,050	44,090	-
Sesame seed <u>6/</u> .....	-	6,320	4,870	5,510
Soybeans <u>7/</u> .....	-	19,840	3/ 33,070	26,450
Tucum nuts.....	8/ 3,108	1/ 7,170	2/ 15,430	7,720
Tung nuts.....	430	3/ 14,950	3/ 13,200	13,230
Ouricuri nuts.....	3,540	3/ 4,940	2/ 3,300	4,410

1/ Unofficial estimates. 2/ Revised unofficial. 3/ Revised. 4/ 1939 only. 5/ 1937-39. 6/ Official state estimate for Sao Paulo only. 7/ Rio Grande do Sul only. 8/ Exports.

American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



The area devoted to cotton in Sao Paulo this year was 23 percent greater than in 1949. However, the crop suffered from excessive rain during harvesting and from insects. Production of cottonseed for all Brazil is estimated at 650,360 tons against 727,520 tons in 1949.

Among the minor edible oilseeds, the greatest production change is believed to have occurred in soybeans. Unofficial sources estimate the 1950 crop in Rio Grande do Sul, the center of production, at 26,450 tons compared with 33,070 in 1949.

The anticipated reduction in edible oilseed output is attributed to the drop in the output of castor beans. As a result of low prices this crop is expected to be the smallest in years and about one-third below last year. Production is tentatively estimated at 143,300 tons compared with 219,090 tons in 1949.

Collections of oiticica seed during the season, which began last March, are believed to have totaled 39,680 tons. This year's crop is about average and 4 times as large as the unusually small crop of last year; however, it is substantially smaller than the record volume of 71,650 tons collected in 1948. Although the basic causes of the wide fluctuations from year to year in oiticica production are not definitely known, it is recognized that there exists a fairly high correlation between the amount of rainfall received in the producing areas of Ceara and Piaui during March and April and the size of the crop in the following year.

There are indications that the availability of babassu kernels will be greater this year than in 1949. Exports of kernels and shipments from Maranhao to Central Brazil during the first half of 1950 exceeded those of the same period in 1949, and a recent increase in the price of babassu is expected to provide incentive for some increase in collections during the new season, which begins this month. Availability is now forecast at 82,670 tons against 69,450 in 1949.

This year's crop of tucum nuts is believed to be only half as large as last year's record crop of 15,430 tons.

The 1949-50 flaxseed crop is reported unofficially to be the largest on record, totaling about 44,000 tons (1,575,000 bushels) compared with 22,000 tons (787,000 bushels) the previous year. Most of the flaxseed is produced in Rio Grande do Sul.

According to official statistics, production of vegetable oils in Brazil rose from 134,660 tons in 1947, when Brazil experienced a severe shortage of oils, to 178,130 tons in 1948 and 184,940 tons in 1949. The latter quantity is the largest ever produced, exceeding the previous record output in 1941 by 730 tons. Production of edible oils (cottonseed, peanut, sesame, corn, soybean, dende, and sunflower) in 1949 amounted to 114,640 tons, the remainder consisting of oils used mainly for industrial purposes.

Oilseed exports in 1949 amounted to 202,992 tons compared with 221,510 tons in 1948. Of the total 1949 exports, castor beans accounted for 134,715 tons. Vegetable oil exports of 41,795 tons the past year were the largest since 1945. The largest volume was the 11,699 tons of castor oil, representing an increase of more than 100 percent over 1948.

BRAZIL: Exports of specified oilseeds and oils,  
January-April 1950 with comparisons

Commodity	Average	1949 1/	January-April	
	1935-39		1949 1/	1950 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Cottonseed.....	82,562	0	0	-
Cottonseed oil.....	24,842	10,238	4,258	1,263
Castor beans.....	120,082	134,715	46,822	39,980
Castor oil.....	332	11,699	2,340	5,596
Babassu kernels.....	31,254	22,564	11,585	16,083
Babassu oil.....	215	2,422	844	309
Oiticica oil.....	4,292	7,041	2,957	2,532
Tucum nuts.....	3,108	15,198	9,836	4,521
Murumuru nuts.....	1,949	0	0	-
Murumuru tallow.....	0	386	-	-
Copaiba oil..... 2/	179	64	-	-
Ucuuba tallow.....	453	0	0	-
Ouricuri nuts.....	1,179	0	0	-
Peanuts.....	8	7,028	6,682	-
Peanut oil.....	0	9,202	8,430	-
Sesame seed.....	306	2,848	-	-
Soybeans.....	829	20,618	0	-
Unspecified oilseeds:	67	21	3/ 2,667	3/ 1,253
Unspecified oils.....	3	743	3/ 241	3/ 76

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 1937-39. 3/ Others.

American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Exports through April of 1950 of both oilseeds and oils were on a reduced scale compared with the corresponding period in 1949. Total oilseed exports amounted to 61,837 tons against 77,592 during the first 4 months of 1949. Only 9,776 tons of oils were exported compared with 19,070 tons in 1949.

The market situation of vegetable oilseeds and oils is dominated by 2 factors: (1) the current shortage of certain oilseeds, particularly cottonseed, peanuts, and castor beans, and (2) the authorization by the Bank of Brazil in the second quarter of the year to export babassu oil and castor oil in barter trade.



INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS  
INCREASE IN AUGUST

Exports of copra from Indonesia during August totaled 21,062 long tons, an increase of nearly 3,000 tons over the previous month's shipments, according to the American Embassy, Jakarta. All shipments went to the Netherlands.

Copra production in August was approximately 32,000 tons of which 28,000 tons were produced in East Indonesia and 4,000 in West Borneo. Deliveries to domestic oil mills were reported at 9,250 tons.

Increased buying prices for copra were announced by the Copra Fund during the month of August. The new prices, which are guaranteed producers until the end of October, are 125 gulden per 100 kilograms for sun-dried (\$168 per long ton), 120 for mixed (\$161.28) and 110 for inferior grades (\$147.84).

URUGUAYAN VEGETABLE  
OILSEED SITUATION

Uruguay's 1949-50 vegetable oilseed supply is larger than earlier estimates indicated despite a slight decrease in the flaxseed crop, according to Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. Flaxseed production is now estimated at 2,938,000 bushels; sunflower seed, 36,000 short tons; and peanuts, 5,900 tons.

Indications are that plantings for the 1950-51 flaxseed crop will equal the 395,000 acres planted last season. If growing conditions are favorable, production should be at least 3,000,000 bushels.

In late August, exportable stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil were estimated at 590,000 bushels and 6,600 tons, respectively.

Most crushing mills were inactive and there was no indication as to when they would resume operations because of the little demand for linseed oil. The Bank of the Republic still retains the proviso that for every ton of linseed oil exported, 1.5 tons (59 bushels) of flaxseed may be shipped.

Higher than prevailing world market prices are reported for Uruguayan flaxseed which is probably the principal factor accounting for the slow movement into export channels. The export quotation for seed on August 20 was 23 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$3.87 per bushel) f.a.s., Montevideo. On the same date linseed oil was quoted U.S. \$315 per metric ton (\$286 per short ton) f.o.b. Montevideo.

In order to encourage linseed oil exports and to compensate local crushers caught with stocks of high priced flaxseed, the Government announced that a subsidy of .08 peso per kilogram (2.04 cents per pound) would be paid for linseed oil (from 1949-50 crop) exported between August 1 and September 10, 1950.



Revised estimates for sunflower seed during the 1949-50 crop year are placed at 203,400 acres producing 35,500 short tons of seed, according to the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture. Forecasts for the 1950-51 crop are not available since planting operations are not scheduled to begin until November.

Stocks for export from last season's crop are estimated at 4,400 tons of sunflower seed and oil (in terms of oil) according to a trade source. Domestic consumption of sunflower seed oil varies between 14,000 and 15,000 tons annually. Crushing mills are offering producers 22 pesos per 100 kilos (\$131 per short ton) of sunflower seed. Export quotations are said to be about U.S. \$363 per short ton for sunflower oil.

Revised estimates for the 1949-50 peanut crop are 5,900 tons produced on 26,670 acres. Estimates for the 1950-51 crop are not available as planting begins in September, and the trade appears not to be informed as to the farmers' intentions for planting this minor crop. Current peanut prices are quoted at 29.00 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$173 per short ton).

#### PHILIPPINE AUGUST COPRA EXPORTS SHOW SIZABLE INCREASE

Copra exports of 81,084 long tons from the Philippine Republic during August again exceeded all monthly shipments since January 1948, when 84,950 tons were exported. August shipments showed an increase of 20 percent over the July total of 67,017 tons.

Destination of August exports, by quantities, were as follows: United States, 57,848 tons (Pacific 44,012; Atlantic 6,543; Gulf 7,293) Canada, 2,550; Japan, 6,201; Venezuela, 6,435; Belgium, 1,000; Syria, 1,000; Italy, 1,600; Netherlands, 1,000; Norway, 1,000; and other Europe, 2,450.

Coconut oil shipments of 7,535 tons were the highest this year. The United States took 6,192 tons, South Africa 425, Italy 200, and Poland 718.

January-August exports amounted to 378,185 tons of copra and 35,959 of coconut oil, or a combined total of 435,263 tons, copra equivalent. Copra exports for the 7 months were up 8 percent over the comparable period of last year, but coconut oil exports down about 10 percent. The copra export price was \$225 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

#### TROPICAL PRODUCTS

##### LARGER MEXICAN COFFEE CROP FORECAST

Mexico's 1950-51 coffee crop, to be harvested from October 1950 to January 1951, is forecast at 1,065,000 bags, according to S. E. Bakewell, American Embassy, Mexico City. This is an increase of 12 percent over the 1949-50 output of 950,000 bags and only 3 percent below the record production of 1,100,000 bags in 1948-49. Allowing 300,000 bags for Mexican consumption, the 1950-51 harvest should provide about 765,000 bags of coffee for export.

Coffee production in Mexico is expected to continue the present upward trend because of the favorable outlook for continued high coffee prices, available land suitable for coffee cultivation, and active encouragement by the Mexican Government. High coffee prices are stimulating coffee growers to give better care to existing plantations and to extend their acreage. The present area in coffee plantations is estimated at about 385,000 acres. At least 5 percent of this acreage was planted during the past year, and all indications point to an even greater increase in coffee plantings during 1950-51.

The Mexican Government has taken increased interest in coffee since the sharp price rise last fall. The Mexican National Coffee Commission was created on October 21, 1949 to promote the expansion of the coffee industry. Initial efforts of the Commission have been directed toward the increase of coffee production by making improved varieties of young coffee trees available for both new plantings and replacements and by encouraging better cultural practices. The Commission has reported that Bourbon coffee will be planted in high altitudes in Chiapas and other areas where the weather is extremely cloudy. Transportation facilities in coffee-producing regions are being improved, and long-range credit will be extended to coffee growers for investment in land, labor, equipment, and fertilizer. A decree of July 17, 1950 states that Mexican coffee interests abroad will be represented by the National Coffee Commission. The decree specifically provides that the Mexican representatives in the Pan American Coffee Bureau, the Special Coffee Commission of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and the Central American-Mexican-Caribbean Coffee Federation will be under the direction of the National Coffee Commission.

In terms of value, coffee was the second most important agricultural commodity exported from Mexico in 1949. Total coffee exports in 1949 were valued at \$26.5 million compared with exports of ginned cotton valued at \$54.7 million. During the first 9 months of the 1949-50 crop year (October to September), Mexico exported 620,000 bags of coffee, compared with exports of 597,000 bags during the corresponding period in 1948-49. Assuming normal exports during July, August, and September of this year, Mexican coffee exports will total about 725,000 bags for the 1949-50 crop year.

#### JAMAICAN GINGER ROOT AND PIMENTO PRODUCTION HIGHER

Jamaica will harvest larger crops of ginger root and pimento (allspice) in 1950 than last year, according to J. P. Wilson, of the American Consulate General in Kingston. The pimento crop, harvesting of which began in August, is expected to yield a record total of close to 11,000,000 pounds, considerably higher than the 1949 output of 8,540,000 pounds. The 1950 Jamaican ginger root production is expected to total about 2,400,000 pounds, compared with 2,140,000 pounds in 1949. Very little ginger root or pimento is consumed in Jamaica.



All pimento berries for export are purchased and marketed by the Jamaican Department of Commerce and Industries. Jamaica is the principal source of the world's pimento supply, and the United States consumes more pimento than any other country with the possible exception of the United Kingdom.

The larger Jamaican ginger root harvest forecast for 1950 reverses a downward trend from 1946 to 1949. Jamaica produces a substantial portion of the world's commercial ginger root supply. The Government of Jamaica has been waging a campaign to educate ginger root growers in the importance of fertilizer and soil conservation practices, but results have been disappointing. The repeated planting of ginger root on the same land without using any fertilizer or attempting to conserve the fertility of the soil has impoverished the once rich soil of the chief ginger root districts, and yields have fallen progressively in recent years from 2,000 pounds to around 1,200 pounds of dried ginger roots per acre.

#### COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

##### U.S. COTTON EXPORTS HIGHER THAN PREWAR

Exports of cotton from the United States during the year ended July 31, 1950, totaled 6,003,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (5,770,000 running bales), representing an increase of 21 percent over the 1948-49 figure and 13 percent over the 5-year prewar average of 5,296,000 bales. Exports of 277,000 bales (265,000 running bales) in July were larger than expected and above average for July due largely to heavy exports to Japan (112,000 bales).

The export movement was relatively heavy during the last 10 months of the season and seemed to gain momentum toward the end of the season. The surge of buying for export accounts in the latter part of the season was stimulated by anticipation of a small 1950 crop in the United States and a scarcity of American-type cotton already existent in foreign producing countries. Prices of United States cotton were low in relation to those for comparable foreign growths except Mexican. Further improvement in the supplies of food and feed products in countries receiving ECA aid also was a factor that enabled these countries to divert a larger portion of their allocated dollar funds to the purchase of United States cotton. Relaxation of restrictions on the installation and operation of cotton mill equipment in Japan in recent months resulted in a sharp increase in imports of United States cotton into that country.

Exports in 1949-50 to countries receiving cotton under the ECA program totaled 3,634,000 bales or 60.5 percent of total exports although substantial quantities of this cotton were bought with funds derived from sources other than ECA. The total of 929,000 bales for Japan was exported under other types of United States Government export aid programs and represented 15.5 percent of total exports.



UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;  
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1946-49

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Averages		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1939-43	1946	1947	1948	1949
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	0	1/	4	3	74	61
Belgium-						
Luxemburg.....	147	43	182	53	152	192
Czechoslovakia....	65	0	101	22	36	58
Denmark.....	35	5	0	3	30	34
Finland.....	35	11	23	27	35	3
France.....	589	154	393	216	676	794
Germany.....	579	4	200	232	504	759
Greece.....	2	2	10	1	12	50
Italy.....	430	12	460	70	652	749
Netherlands.....	86	34	116	35	195	259
Norway.....	13	6	5	3	17	8
Poland & Danzig...	224	1	49	50	95	47
Spain.....	101	117	42	3	70	66
Sweden.....	93	53	23	6	2/	29
Switzerland.....	2	14	20	3	38	41
United Kingdom....	1,097	987	486	272	781	607
Yugoslavia.....	10	7	61	0	42	26
Other Europe.....	3/ 85	146	0	1	4/ 64	38
Total Europe....	3,593	1,596	2,175	1,000	3,473	3,821
Canada.....	261	294	320	138	307	286
Chile.....	5/	5	0	2/	60	39
Colombia.....	17	9	1	1	53	63
Cuba.....	7	11	34	13	8	19
India.....	44	18	0	21	3	407
China.....	55	106	569	303	282	131
Japan.....	1,271	216	511	466	652	929
Fr. Indochina....	5/	14	6	4	8	11
Korea.....	5/	N.A.	0	59	34	52
Australia.....	5	20	9	11	0	0
Other countries...	43	7	17	9	6/ 81	7/ 245
Total.....	5,296	2,296	3,642	2,025	4,961	6,003

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal,  
23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary.  
5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Includes 29 Hong Kong, 11 Palestine.  
7/ Includes 143 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Quantities of cotton that apparently arrived in China were considerably larger than expected early in the season. Trade records show 131,000 bales exported to China, 41,000 to Manchuria and 143,000 to Hong Kong, mostly for reexport to China. Exports of 407,000 bales to India in 1949-50 were by far the largest on record. The increase was attributed to the severe shortage of medium-staple cotton in India and a lack of sufficient quantities and higher prices for this type of cotton available from sources outside the United States.

Preliminary figures published by private sources indicate that exports in August 1950 exceeded 400,000 bales compared with 172,000 last August and a normal August export of 100,000 to 200,000 bales. Cotton export controls effective September 8, 1950, require export licenses for cotton but the details as to quantities of cotton available and methods of control have not yet been announced. It is certain, however, that the total of quantities available for export in 1950-51 will be considerably less than in 1949-50. Surpluses available from most foreign exporting countries (except Egypt) will be no larger than a year ago when they were relatively scarce. --By Charles H. Barber.

#### U.S. COTTON IMPORTS AT HIGH LEVEL

Imports of 255,000 bales (of 480 pounds net) of cotton into the United States in 1949-50 were 47 percent above the total of 173,000 imported in 1948-49 but were slightly lower than for other recent years. Imports consist mostly of extra long staple cotton from Egypt and Peru and very short staple (harsh or rough types) from India and Pakistan very little of which has been produced in the United States in recent years. All imports are subject to quota limitations except extra long staple 1-11/16 inches or longer, little of which is used in this country.

The increase in imports in 1949-50 was due in part to a change in the quota year for long staple cotton. The quota year formerly beginning on September 20 was changed to February 1 for 1950-51, which permitted the entry of a year's quota immediately after February 1, 1950, in addition to the interim quota for September 20 to February 1.

Import quotas in effect at the present time include 30,244 bales (of 480 pounds net) for cotton under 1-1/8 inch staple other than harsh or rough types under 3/4 inch. The quota for the latter type is 145,833 bales and for long staple 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches the quota is 95,118 bales. --- By Charles H. Barber.



UNITED STATES: Cotton imports for consumption by country of origin;  
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1946-49

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1946	1947	1948	1949
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	3	2	1	1	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
Egypt.....	63	81	129	88	96	132
Peru.....	1	6	38	24	5	21
India.....	54	83	93	83	33	77
Pakistan.....	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	16	14	7
Mexico.....	21	20	19	18	21	17
Anglo- Egyptian						
Sudan.....	<u>3</u> /	<u>4</u> /	11	11	4	<u>1</u> /
China.....	26	0	<u>1</u> /	0	<u>1</u> /	0
Indonesia.....	2	1	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.....	<u>4</u> / 5	0	<u>1</u> /	2	0	0
Others.....	<u>1</u> /	1	2	2	<u>1</u> /	1
Total	172	196	282	245	173	255

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Included in India. 3/ Included in Egypt.

4/ Two-year average.

Compiled from official records of Bureau of the Census.

#### COTTON CONSUMPTION INCREASES IN ITALY

Cotton consumption in Italy has been reported at 873,000 bales for the first 11 months of the current season. Consumption for the entire 1949-50 season has been estimated at about 950,000 bales or slightly above the 913,000 bales consumed the previous season.

Cotton consumption declined in June but mills reported important increases in July due to improved domestic demand. This greater demand was attributed to an upward trend in raw cotton prices and the uncertainty regarding continued availability of cotton goods supplies under present world conditions. The upward trend in raw cotton prices was not reflected in increased yarn prices until July when increased demand caused an upward revision in prices. Yarn sales contracts reported in July were nearly 3 times the June level and more than double the 1949 monthly average.

Italy secured about three-fourths of its raw cotton supplies from the United States in the 1949-50 season with Egypt, Mexico, India, and Pakistan supplying most of the remainder. United States exports to Italy for the 1949-50 season were reported at 750,000 bales or about 80 percent of Italy's total import requirements.

Trade sources report renewed interest in importing Egyptian, Turkish, and Pakistan cotton at the present time because of the higher prices for United States cotton and some uncertainty as to quantities likely to be available this year under the ECA cotton export program. Italy recently concluded important trade agreements with Brazil and Pakistan which involve large increases in raw cotton imports from both these countries. -- By Glenn A. Ruggles, based largely on a report of J. E. Wiedenmayer, American Consulate, Milan, Italy.

(Cotton-Price Quotations on Page 266)

#### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

##### BURMA'S RICE EXPORTS MAINTAINED IN JULY

Rice exports from Burma during July totaled 262 million pounds compared with 217 million pounds in the same month a year earlier. Total trade during the January-August 1950 period is reported at 1,864 million pounds, or 13 percent less than exports during the corresponding months a year earlier. Monthly exports during the January-July period were as follows (million pounds): January, 34; February, 83; March, 220; April, 246; May, 370; June, 356; and July, 291.

##### U.S. RICE EXPORTS SET NEW RECORD

United States rice exports set another record during the 1949-50 (August-July) marketing year, the tenth consecutive season in which exports increased over the year before. Exports totaled 11,079,000 bags (100 pounds) compared with 9,934,000 a year earlier. The principal markets were Cuba, Indonesia, and Japan. Exports to European countries increased, the largest deliveries being shipped to Belgium and Luxembourg, Greece, and Switzerland.



RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
August-July, 1949-50, with comparisons: 1/  
(100-pound bags).

Country of destination	Average 1937-38 to 1941-42	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Switzerland.....	41	3/	3/	3/	49	110
Austria.....	4/	3/	3/	89	222	47
Greece.....	64	6	1	94	205	224
Belgium and Luxembourg...	66	9	1	1	75	298
Other Europe...	257	111	1	36	43	28
Europe.....	428	126	3	220	594	707
Cuba.....	2,750	3,355	4,650	5,268	5,223	6,101
Canada.....	194	296	240	538	454	469
Venezuela.....	20	3/	3/	3/	148	215
British West Indies.....	3/	96	21	112	136	121
Philippines.....	3/	1,854	2,542	3/	1,256	18
China.....	5/	636	675	2,028	811	0
Indonesia.....	5/	601	0	14	886	1,682
Japan.....	5/	0	60	3/	19	1,291
Other countries	190	210	145	774	407	475
Total.....	3,582	7,174	8,336	8,954	9,934	11,079

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings, brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Not separately classified. 5/ If any, included in "other countries."

Bureau of the Census.

Exports rose sharply in July, mainly because of shipments to Cuba and Japan of 1,178,000 and 710,000 bags, respectively. The unusually large deliveries to Cuban ports were the result of heavy trade at the beginning of the new rice-marketing quota year (July-June) as provided in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

RICE: United States exports, by month  
1944-45 to 1949-50

Month	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
August.....	31	11	7	22	19	40
September.....	26	23	14	61	41	63
October.....	49	45	9	119	83	137
November.....	61	85	115	141	118	109
December.....	65	86	161	92	147	201
January.....	51	94	78	31	92	182
February.....	50	82	171	105	70	41
March.....	32	92	58	64	51	25
April.....	17	70	85	93	117	30
May.....	50	34	60	140	105	22
June.....	34	65	53	19	61	61
July.....	25	30	23	8	89	197
Total.....	491	717	834	895	993	1,108

1/ Includes milled rice, broken, brown, screenings and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent.

Bureau of the Census.



# ARGENTINA'S JULY GRAIN EXPORTS

Argentine grain exports during July amounted to approximately 355,000 metric tons compared with 217,000 tons during the same month a year ago. Breadgrains (wheat and rye) accounted for 70 percent of the July 1950 total and coarse grains (corn, oats and barley) for 30 percent. Most of the breadgrains moved to Brazil, India, Japan and Italy, and most of the coarse grains to the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland.

## Argentine Grain Exports, July 1949 and 1950

Month and destination	Breadgrains			Coarse grains				Total
	Wheat	Rye	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Total	all grains
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July 1949	122,619	34,537	157,156	50,776	9,167	-	59,943	217,099
July 1950								
United Kingdom	-	-	-	35,974	-	-	35,974	35,974
Italy	44,767	-	44,767	-	-	-	-	44,767
France	-	-	-	22,168	-	-	22,168	22,168
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	12,856	7,047	19,903	19,903
Belgium	-	-	-	1,869	330	2,758	4,957	4,957
Holland	-	-	-	-	9,963	-	9,963	9,963
Norway	-	2,389	2,389	-	-	-	-	2,389
Brazil	99,822	-	99,822	-	-	-	-	99,822
India	54,146	-	54,146	-	-	-	-	54,146
Japan	35,355	-	35,355	-	-	-	-	35,355
Chile	6,255	-	6,255	-	-	-	-	6,255
Canada	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	6,500	6,500
Paraguay	2,400	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	2,400
Peru	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
S. Africa	-	-	-	-	7,480	-	7,480	7,480
Cuba	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Total	244,245	2,389	246,634	60,011	38,129	9,805	107,945	354,579

Compiled from unofficial sources.

CANADA'S PROSPECTIVE  
GRAIN CROP REDUCED

The 1950 grain harvest in Canada will be somewhat below earlier prospects, according to the second estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics released September 14. Substantial losses of grain in the Prairie Provinces resulting from below-freezing temperatures in mid-August and during the following 10-day period account for the bulk of the reduction. Losses were reported heaviest in Saskatchewan. Some damage was also caused by storms and snow in the Peace River area, according to reports.

Canada: Grain production, 1950 with comparisons

Year	: Wheat	: Rye	: Oats 1/	: Barley
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
	:	:	:	:
Average 1935-39	: 312,399	: 9,191	: 338,071	: 88,882
Average 1940-44	: 422,559	: 13,222	: 463,944	: 176,850
1945 . . . . .	: 318,512	: 5,888	: 381,596	: 157,757
1946 . . . . .	: 413,725	: 8,811	: 371,069	: 148,887
1947 . . . . .	: 341,758	: 13,217	: 278,670	: 141,372
1948 . . . . .	: 386,345	: 25,340	: 358,807	: 155,018
1949 . . . . .	: 367,406	: 10,011	: 317,916	: 120,408
1950(1st estimate)	: 543,690	: 15,367	: 433,063	: 184,417
1950(2nd estimate)	: 490,320	: 14,567	: 414,601	: 179,050
	:	:	:	:

1/ In bushels of 34 pounds.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Comparison of the two official estimates does not show the full extent of the crop damage, since extremely favorable conditions during the first half of August are reported to have improved prospects following the first estimate, which was based on conditions as of July 31. Since harvests are running 2-3 weeks late, further damage from unfavorable weather conditions could result.

In addition to the numerical losses, there is a heavy reduction in grade. It is expected that a larger percentage of the grain will fall in the lower grades than in any recent year. Only about half of the wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is expected to fall in milling grades 1, 2 and 3, compared with 84 percent in those grades last year.

The production of mixed grains is estimated at 71.1 million bushels compared with 55.9 million a year ago and the 1943-47 average of 45.6 million. Since eastern Provinces produce the greater part of the mixed grains, that crop was not subject to the losses sustained by the major grain crops which are largely concentrated in the Prairie Provinces. The crop of shelled corn is tentatively placed at 13.1 million bushels, a slight reduction from the near-record 1949 outturn, but sharply above average.

The buckwheat crop of 3.7 million bushels shows no significant change from the 1949 harvest. Hay crops are slightly above last year's outturn but still well below average. Hay and clover are reported at 12.9 million short tons compared with the 1943-47 average of 16.1 million. Alfalfa at 3.2 million tons is only slightly below that average.



COTTON AND OTHER FIBER  
(Continued from page 261)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quo-	Export and inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good.....	9-14	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	85.75	49.71	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	97.00	56.23	5.91
Karnak, FGF.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
<u>Bombay</u>		Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	770.00	20.50	5.32
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	"	"	840.00	22.36	5.32
<u>Karachi</u>		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine...	9-13	82.28 lbs.	"	102.00	37.40	4.62
289F Sind, SG, Fine...	"	"	"	108.00	39.60	4.62
289F Punjab, SG, Fine.	"	"	"	112.00	41.06	4.62
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		Metric ton				
Type B.....		2204.6 lbs.	Peso	1/ (not available)		
<u>Lima</u>		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2...	9-12	101.4 lbs.	Sol	2/ 495.00	32.13	16.30
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	"	"	475.00	30.84	14.98
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	590.00	38.30	21.36
<u>Recife</u>		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	9-14	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	275.00	45.24	5.50
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	(not available)		
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	"	"	295.00	45.53	5.90
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	278.00	45.74	2-1/2% ad
<u>Torreón</u>		Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	305.00	34.81	4.17
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	40.70	----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Correction, using basic exchange rate instead of preferential: Buenos Aires, Type B, September 7, 1950, 4350.00 pesos (39.46 U.S. cents).  
2/ Nominal.

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